

The National Forum

Subscription Rates
One Year.....\$1.00
Six Months......50

Published Weekly
AT
609 F Street, N. W., Room 203.

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The National Forum,
609 F Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

TO THE ELKS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The "Forum" is alive to the fact that the Elk Lodge is one of the most progressive Negro secret organizations on earth. The "Forum" is also cognizant of the fact that the Grand Lodge meets in the city of Washington on July 26, 27, 28 and 29. In order that we may lend what contribution we can to the success of that meeting, and at the same time keep alive the public interest, to which we know the Order to be entitled, the "Forum" is this week inaugurating a voting contest for a beautiful gold Elk charm set with a magnificent diamond to be presented to the most popular Elk in the District of Columbia, which will be presented at the meeting of the Grand Lodge.

The charm will be on exhibition at a popular jewelry store on the Avenue, which place will be designated in the next issue of the "Forum." Cut out the coupon, insert the name of the man for whom you desire to vote and mail to the "Forum." All coupons must positively be in on and before July 27, 1910, inclusive. The "Forum" realizes that there are two lodges in the District. With that fact the "Forum" is not concerned. There may be members in one lodge whose popular choice is in the other. The "Forum" makes the straight proposition that the Elk receiving the largest number of votes, including both lodges, and hopes in the face of the unjust opposition that is confronting the Elks and for the good of the race and all Negro secret orders at large, that the consolidation so long hoped for may be realized at this session of the Grand Lodge.

Walking down Pennsylvania Avenue, one in looking at different advertisements flashed out against the sky through the medium of electricity, is struck by one unique, in its character, and beautifully pious in its design. Over behind the National Bank of Washington, in letters bold and clearly outlined at regular intervals flashes out against the eye of the ever steady stream of pedestrians, and ever saving clause of Holy Writ "Jesus the Light of the World."

Who can measure the saving power of this sacred light flashing out the eternal truth to men and women night after night. Who knows how many weary, heart-sore forlorn way-faring men and women are in an instant caused to stop and reflect, which reflection may be the turning point that leads them to higher and better things?

The "Zanesville Daily Courier" in an editorial under date of May 24th instant, in referring to the Sunday School incident of a few days since in our city says among other things:

"When Negro delegates from the District of Columbia were barred from the mammoth parade given by the delegates and visitors to the Sixth World's Sunday School Convention in Washington, D. C., the deplorable insincerity of a certain class of church workers was shown and a great organization was placed in a position which was cruelly unfair."

There should be no color line in true Christianity and to the credit of the great bulk of church workers it must be said that there is no distinction as to race or social condition.

The Courier is a white daily from Ohio where "colorphobia" as Dr. Ross has aptly termed it has not such a hold on the people to have crept far up the sides of the churches at least. We congratulate the Courier on its manly and generously Christian-like stand and wish only that there were more newspapers similar to it.

Personal and Society

Dr. I. N. Ross preached one of his magnificent sermons at his church the Metropolitan A. M. E., on last Sunday morning. Dr. Ross has recently returned from a lecture tour through the South, and reports the condition of our people, in all parts of the Southland as materially improving.

Mrs. Rachel Perry, of Wytheville, Va., is in the city for a few days. She came to attend the graduation of her daughter from Howard University, which finished this year, and who enjoys the unique distinction of having been chosen to fill the chair of English in the Wheeling High School before her graduation from Howard.

Mrs. Lacy Reed contemplates a trip to her summer home in Manassas, Va., to recuperate. After having spent some time there she will

while away the months of June and July in Atlantic City, listening to what the wild waves have to say.

Dr. Alfred W. Harris, of Petersburg, Va., made a visit to the city last week and renewed old acquaintances. Dr. Harris has a lucrative practice in his home city and looks prosperous and happy.

Miss Blanche Thomas, who is a graduate of Howard University, and who has been teaching in Florida this past year stopped over en route to New York and Brooklyn to attend the Howard commencement. Miss Thomas will summer in Brooklyn.

Mr. A. Hayson is reported as being very ill. Mr. Hayson is one of the old mark in the district and has been one of the active Odd Fellows of this city for more than 40 years and his many friends are sorry to hear of his illness and wish him a speedy recovery.

Mr. Cobb and J. W. Cromwell, Jr., returned from Baltimore flushed with victory for having been successful in another wrestling contest in that city, during the latter part of last week.

Hon. William L. Houston, grand master of the Odd Fellows Lodge, returned from Chicago on last Saturday en route to Richmond to attend the funeral of Hon. W. M. T. Forrester. Mr. Forrester was the first grand master of the Odd Fellows and held that high office longer than any one before or since. He was also at one time grand master of the Odd Fellows of the State of Virginia. Mr. Forrester became largely interested in the manufacture of regalia for all secret orders before his death.

Rev. Moses H. Johnson, of Chicago, was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Curtis during last week. Rev. Johnson was a delegate to the Sunday School Convention and took an active part in the denunciation of the action of the local committee of this place in refusing the right to the colored delegates to participate in the parade. Rev. Johnson is an old Washington boy and has many friends here who were delighted to see him.

Dr. St. Clair was in our city last week and as usual was heart and soul in the general advancement of Howard University. Dr. St. Clair is about one of the liveliest ex-Howardites we know anywhere.

Rev. J. E. Mason Pastor in the A. M. E. Zion connection and connected with the schools at Livingston College, S. C., was in the city during the whole of last week, and participated in the anniversary celebration of Bishop Hood's 80th birthday held in Gilbrath A. M. E. Zion Church last Sunday night.

Mrs. Jones, of Atlanta, Ga., was among the visitors in our city last week. She came to see her son graduate.

The Ministers' Wives Association met at the Metropolitan Church Wednesday, June 1. Their session was indeed an interesting one.

Mrs. C. B. Lee Binghamton, N. W., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Harris at 628 York Street. He will remain in the city for several days. Mr. Lee is the proprietor of the Winchester Hotel at Binghamton.

Hon. Wm. H. Lewis, assistant United States District Attorney of Boston, Mass., spent some time in the city last week among his many friends and admirers. Mr. Lewis was on his return trip from Tuskegee, where he went to deliver the principal address at the commencement exercises.

Mr. Lewis is an alumnus of Harvard where he was picked one year by Walter Camp as one of the world's two best half backs. He finally enjoyed the distinction of becoming coach to the Harvard team. Mr. Lewis served several terms in the Massachusetts Legislature prior to his accepting the present position, to which he was appointed by ex-President Roosevelt.

On Sunday evening at 5 o'clock P. M. Hon. C. L. Moore and wife will give an oratorical and poetical entertainment at the Israel C. M. E. Church at First and B Streets, S. W. Prof. Moore comes well recommended and will be glad to have his entertainment well patronized.

Mrs. Lewis V. Green celebrated the 36th anniversary of her birthday at 317 John Marshall Place, N. W., Tuesday evening, May 31, 1910. Among her guests were Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Parker, Miss Susie Matinee, Miss Anna Brown and others. Numerous presents were received by the celebrants. Refreshments were served.

The Y. M. C. A. was addressed on last Sunday, May 29, by Rev. Dr. Abraham Simon, of the 8th Street Temple, at First and B Streets, S. W. Prof. Simon spoke to about 1,000 men on the subject of "Self Respect and Creation of Respect in Others." He was optimistic as to the future of the race and impressed upon his hearers the extreme need as well as the great value of education.

Miss Annie Lewis Parker, of Spokane, Washington, is visiting her father, Monte Lewis, of this city.

Mr. James T. Newman has resigned his position as assistant in the Library of the United States Senate. His resignation took effect May 31 just passed.

The colored citizens of Gibson Grove, Md., are considering the advisability of organizing a training school for young men and women where all of the branches from elementary manual training and such higher branches as bookkeeping, typewriting and stenography will be taught.

Prof. E. C. Morris, of Helena, Arkansas, lectured at the Second Baptist Church on Tuesday, May 31. His subject was "The American Negro and the Fulfillment of a Prophecy."

J. B. McGwin, at 1505 9th Street, N. W., has invented a carpet lining, which is clean, durable and is entirely different from the old paper lining. The composition of the lining makes it possible to save the carpet and its durability adds to its value.



WOMAN'S REALM

Wedding Receptions.
Women do not remove their hats at formal afternoon receptions. Hats should not be worn in the evening. There should be maids in attendance to take care of wraps. The bride does not furnish carriages except for her immediate party. Guests provide their own. The matron of honor and bridesmaid help receive guests, standing next to the parents of the bridegroom. If you take a friend with you, only the most formal introduction is required, and you do not remain to talk with the receiving line.

Nothing more than congratulations to the newly married couple are required, except a friendly greeting to their respective parents. If the reception includes a dance and supper, the guests go to the dancing floor immediately they have greeted the receiving line.—New York Telegram.

Woman to Woman.

The woman who for any reason cannot get on with women is preparing for herself a lonely old age. She may be beautiful, witty, a favorite with the men, yet there are times when she realizes that in one sense she is a failure. She asks herself whether one of the most tangible forms of success is not to get on with people. And the greater success—she also begins to observe—is to get on with women. To get on with men is much less distinguished, for the odds are all in her favor. Men are not critical in their attitude toward her, and respond quickly to attention or kindness, seldom questioning the motives underlying either, as members of her own sex are prone to do, says Woman's Life. It seems impossible for a certain class of women to be fair to women; ergo, it is equally impossible for them to get on with other women.

Widow Pays for Breach of Promise.

A widow of fifty-four years in London has been ordered to pay a young man of twenty-five years \$500 for breach of promise to be married to him. The young man is Jack Denny Bower, a draper's assistant, who says

Meat—Breast of Lamb.—Cover two breasts of lamb with cold water, bring to the boil and skim. Add a teaspoon of salt, half a dozen peppercorns, a large onion stuck with three cloves, two small carrots, one small white turnip, a sprig of parsley, a stalk of celery and a bay leaf. Simmer for two hours, take out the meat, remove the bones and trim. Rub with butter, sprinkle with seasoned crumbs and brown in the oven. Use the broth for soup.

utes in this way, then another rubbing must be given to drive the oil into the pores. After this there must be a thorough brushing, using long bristles that will go through the hair and reach the scalp.

The whole treatment will take at least ten and probably fifteen or twenty minutes at night, and it is not to be thought that all the oil will be absorbed by the scalp in this time. To the contrary, much will remain and the head will not look neat. Nevertheless, if necessary, it may be tied in a thin bandage for the night. Oil in quantities it must have, and in the morning if more oil can be absorbed it should be applied. The locks are then twisted closely but not tightly around the back of the head and the various switches affected by fashion are planned on to completely cover the natural tresses.

Unpleasant as this treatment may seem, it is the only one that will expedite the return to natural color. To dry hair after it has been bleached is to make the trouble worse.—Margaret Mixer, in the Washington Star.

PRETTY THINGS TO WEAR

Shoes have fancy buckles and are worn with gaily colored stockings. The newest pocket handkerchiefs are tiny, with the colored border very deep.

Crystal fringe and embroidery in crystal beads are used on evening gowns.

In the fashionable shops the draped princess is the leading model for the dressy frock.

One of the pretty ornaments for the hair is a butterfly made of white and gold sequins.

"King's blue," a new shade of the season, is merely a cold Japanese shade of blue.

Cypress green, pewter gray and a delicate fawn shade are soft tints that are popular.

White serge suits have black or green collars and cuffs. Green is also used on dark blue.

The chandelier pump has a high heel and a decorative narrow toe. It is unusually arched.

Earrings are very picturesque, particularly when worn with the quaint coiffures now in vogue.

Embroidery furnishings and all-overs are to be very much used this season for pretty frocks.

The new veils are novel and conspicuous, but not becoming. Colored lace veils are still popular.

Foulards, plain and figured, are allied with great success. The deep hem reaching to the knees is a happy solution of the problem of contrasting silks.

Would you have a delectable wrap in a very short time? Well, take the model seen at one of the private views. It was simply a huge square of pale rose satin, ornamented on each corner with a heavy dull silver tassel and cord.

THE EPICURE'S CORNER

Lobster Salad Sandwich.

Remove the meat from two lobsters, and cut all edible parts in small pieces. Have slices of bread cut thin of the size and shape desired, and well buttered. Make a mayonnaise dressing as follows: Two teaspoons mustard, one teaspoonful salt, one tablespoonful sugar two tablespoons melted butter, eight tablespoons milk, five tablespoons vinegar, one well beaten egg. Boil until it thickens. Spread the bread with mayonnaise, and work the rest in with the lobster. Cover a slice with the prepared filling, place another slice on it, and wrap in paraffine paper until needed.—Boston Post.

Chocolate Fudge.

Put two cups sugar, a half cup milk, a quarter cup butter and four squares of chocolate into a saucepan and simmer ten minutes.

Take from the fire, add one teaspoonful vanilla and stir for five minutes until soft and creamy. Pour in buttered pans.

To make the plain Vassar fudge, add to two cups white granulated or soft brown sugar, one cupful thick cream. Put this over the fire, and when it gets hot add a quarter cake of chocolate, grated or broken in the pieces. Stir constantly and vigorously. When it reaches the boiling point add a tablespoonful butter, and keep stirring until a little poured on a saucer creams with beating. Take from the fire, beat until cool and pour in buttered tins.—New York Telegram.

Cream of Tomato Soup.

Scrape two young carrots, peel one young turnip and cut into slices, together with a stalk or two of celery, a leek and a small onion. Add a few sprigs of parsley, half a bunch of chives cut in small bits and a clove of garlic, if desired. Cook for an hour in three cups water, then add a quart can of tomatoes. Simmer gently for two hours longer, then strain through a colander. Melt a large tablespoonful butter in a saucepan, stir until rather brown, then add two tablespoonfuls flour. When blended stir in a cupful of the hot soup stock, then turn the thickened mixture back into the soup pot. Cook ten or fifteen minutes, season with a tablespoonful salt, a scant teaspoonful pepper and a teaspoonful sugar. Serve hot with fried or toasted croutons.—Washington Star.

Southern Biscuit.

Sift together one quart flour, a salt spoonful salt and a half teaspoonful baking powder. Rub into the flour with the tips of the fingers a heaping tablespoonful lard, then add a cup of milk or enough to make a stiff dough, stiffer than for bread. Now, if you follow the old-time method of beating, take a biscuit beater or rolling pin and beat the dough on a block of hard wood until it blisters and pops. It takes a strong arm and a skillful one to beat well. Cut into rounds about the size of a watch (medium size), prick with a fork and bake about thirty minutes in a moderate oven. If you like short cuts in your culinary methods instead of beating try running the dough through a food chopper about six times. This blisters the dough as well as the traditional method of beating and can be done in a tenth of the time.—Washington Star.



Hints for Housewives

Use your milk and salt to brighten brass candle sticks.

If your grocer furnishes kerosene which gives a dim light, put a little salt in the bottom of the lamp, then fill with oil and you will be surprised at the result.

Take up a piece of yellow beeswax in a rag and when the iron is almost, but not quite hot enough to use, rub it quickly with the wax and then with a coarse cloth.

By rubbing a fresh lemon thoroughly into a sponge and rinsing it, lukewarm water several times it will become as sweet and clean as when new.

In baking biscuits, have the oven hot at first, but lower the temperature just a little before the biscuits are ready to take out. This will add materially in making the biscuits light.

Take old pieces of lace curtains, dip in thin starch, lay on place to be mended, iron with quite a hot iron. The starch sticks the piece on and will stay till the curtains are washed again.

Don't select a large pattern for a small room, for it will be out of proportion and decrease its size. In a place of this kind choose something small and dainty and the charm will be enhanced.

Don't use a striped paper in a place with a high ceiling. A room of that description should have a figured side wall with a pattern of generous proportions. If the space admits of that treatment. The same advice applies to materials.

How many know that by adding common table salt to gasoline you can remove spots from clothing or the most delicate fabrics without leaving a ring around the edge cleaned? Many a dry cleaner's bill can be saved by useful knowledge.

Don't put heavy toned colors in dark or medium light rooms, no matter how much you like them. Often the salesman, not knowing where the light comes from or how the room is situated, in order to make a sale urges what he sees the customer fancy.

Good Roads

Importance of Good Roads.
We have received a copy of the report by the Senate Committee on Agriculture recommending the enactment of Senate Bill No. 6931, providing for an appropriation of \$500,000 for the extension of the work of the U. S. Office of Public Roads in aiding in the improvement of the public highways. Senator J. H. Bankhead, of Alabama, in his speech on the bill said:

The national Governments of all the principal nations of the world except the United States actively aid and encourage the building and maintenance of public roads. France has the most superb system of roads in the world, completed at a total cost of \$612,775,000. The effect of these roads upon the material prosperity of the French people is indicated in the following extract from a report by Francis R. Loomis, commercial agent at St. Etienne, France, dated April 23, 1891:

"The road system of France has been of far greater value to the country as a means of raising the value of lands and of putting the small peasant proprietors in easy communication with their markets than have the railways. It is the opinion of well-informed Frenchmen who have made a practical study of economic problems that the superb roads of France have been one of the most steady and potent contributions to the material development and marvelous financial elasticity of the country. The far-reaching and splendidly maintained road system has distinctly favored the success of the small landed proprietors, and in their prosperity and in the ensuing distribution of wealth lies the key to the secret of the wonderful vitality and solid prosperity of the French nation."

As a result of the improved condition of the roads in these countries, their farmers haul produce to market at an average cost of only ten cents per ton per mile, and in some cases it is as low as seven cents; while, as a result of the bad conditions of American roads, our farmers are forced to pay an average expense of twenty-three cents per ton per mile on every ton of produce hauled to market or shipping point.—Indiana Farmer.

Improving the Roads.

Of New York State's 80,000 miles of public highways, running through her 30,476,800 acres, 3000 are State roads, maintained by the State. The remainder are under the care of county or town. On January 1, 1909, when the new State Highway Commission was created, there were practically 2000 miles of highway macadamized; now 2400 miles are improved. This year the commission hopes to increase the miles improved by perhaps 500, and to increase each year until the total per year will amount to 800 or 1000 miles.

Thus far this year 120 contracts for improved roads have been let by the commission, and more contracts will be awarded. This will be the last until fall or winter, enabling the successful bidders to get ready for work early next spring.

Under the law some work must be done in all counties whose roads are to be improved at the same time. The 120 contracts awarded this year call for the building of 430 miles of highway, at a total cost of \$5,600,000. Of this total the State will pay about \$4,500,000 and the counties and towns the remainder.

Of the work contracted for 153 miles are State trunk lines and about 272 miles county roads. The State pays the entire cost of the trunk lines, while the State, county and towns share the cost of the county roads. The contracts to be awarded will amount to about \$500,000, bringing the total outlay for the season to more than \$6,000,000.

The trunk lines will traverse the State from east to west and from south to north. One trunk line will run from New York City to Plattsburg, on Lake Champlain. From Plattsburg the trunk line will proceed westerly through Ogdensburg, Watertown and Oswego to Syracuse, where it will join the main artery, extending through the center of the State from Albany to Buffalo. This central artery will pass through Amsterdam, Utica, Syracuse and Rochester.

A third east and west trunk line will run through the southern tier of counties, and will pass through the cities of Binghamton, Elmira, Corning, Olean and Jamestown. There will be several trunk lines extending north and south, which will connect the trunk lines along the southern tier with that from Albany to Buffalo.—New York Times.

Geographically Speaking.

The class was being questioned on the cardinal points of the compass. "If I turn to the east and look at the rising sun, what is behind me?" "Boy—'Yer shadder."—Manchester Guardian.

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EAST DEANWOOD D. C.

A CONVICT'S ADVENTURE.

News was received in London recently of the death of Joseph Creswick, who, while fleeing from justice, accomplished one of the most remarkable walking feats on record.

Creswick was undergoing a sentence for forgery in Rhodesia, and while being conveyed from one prison to another by train (as reported some months ago) conceived the idea of escaping from his guards. As his legs were heavily ironed, the task was by no means an easy one, but one night, when the train in which he was being conveyed was between Bulawayo and Salisbury and his guards were asleep, Creswick quietly opened the carriage door and jumped out. When he reached the ground he fell, but was not badly hurt. During the remainder of the night he shuffled along in the dark, and at daybreak could see the railroad in the distance. He decided to walk in a straight line from it, which he did for several days, still with his feet shackled.

Day after day and night after night he rubbed his ironed with the sharpest pieces of rock he could find, until at last he was able to throw his manacles aside. After this Creswick went on with great strides through the unknown country in which he found himself, his sole object being to get to some white settlement.

Some weeks after his escape the wanderer had a wonderful piece of luck. In a hut apparently belonging to a settler he found a gun and some ammunition, which, in the circumstances, he did not hesitate to take possession of. With the gun he managed to shoot several zebras and other animals, which provided him with many a welcome meal; but unfortunately his gun got out of order before his ammunition became exhausted and he had to rely upon fruit for his sustenance.

Just when Creswick was coming to the conclusion that he had been walking "round and round, without making much progress, he fell in with some natives, who gave him certain directions as to how to find "a very long water," which Creswick concluded must mean the River Congo, and for several weeks he continued his tramp.

Eight months after his escape from the train between Salisbury and Bulawayo, Creswick was found by a party of Belgians lying in a weak and feverish condition about 200 miles from Leopoldville, on the Congo. They nursed him back to health and strength. At Bomba, arrayed in all the glory of a pair of cricket flannels and a football jersey, provided by his new friends, the fugitive found a ship, on which he worked his passage to Antwerp. From there he got a ship to London. That, however, led to his undoing, for while walking in Whitechapel was recognized by Detective Inspector Belcher, of Scotland Yard, who arrested him on the charge of escaping from lawful custody.

He was taken subsequently to Rhodesia as a fugitive offender, and for his escapade he was sentenced to a further term of six months imprisonment, during which he died.

A French inventor, M. Paul Jegou, has devised an electrolytic detector which operates without the use of a battery to affect telephone receivers. The detector consists of a glass cup containing at the bottom a small amount of mercury with some pure tin in solution. This serves as one electrode, while the other electrode is of the usual type, namely a fine Wollaston wire. Diluted sulphuric acid is used for the electrolyte. The detector is found to act like a small battery, and yet possesses all of the sensitiveness of the electrolytic detector. One of these detectors used at Paris was found to receive signals sent from the Ouessant post on the coast.—Scientific American.